



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

When You are Reading

AND THE WORDS BECOME  
BLURRED AND MISTY.  
THEN YOU NEED TO CONSULT  
N. LAZARUS.  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, Queen's Road Ck., HONGKONG.  
Prescriptions carefully filled.

No. 19,143. 號一十四百一千九萬一第 日一十月八年未己 HONGKONG SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1919. 六拜禮 號四月十年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 350 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers. [60]

## WHISKY

AT  
REDUCED PRICES  
from October 1st, 1919.

Per bottle, duty paid.

SPECIAL  
LIQUEUR \$2.40

JOHNNIE  
WALKER  
(Red Label) \$2.55

V.O.S.  
Parliament Blend \$2.80

SOLE AGENTS

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!  
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,  
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded  
with E. C. Powder, a powder  
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS  
AND AMMUNITION STORE,  
Nos. 5-8, Des Voeux Road Central.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.  
GLASS, ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND  
MINOR MAKER.  
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING  
UNDER TAKEN.  
TELEPHONE 1219. [75]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

### TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 10 "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" " 10 "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	" " 10 "
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	" " 10 "
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	" " 10 "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" " 10 "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" " 10 "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "

### NIGHT CARS.

5.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
8.00 " " 11.45 p.m.	" " 30 "

### SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 11.30 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 10 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " 10 "
3.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "

### SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 11.30 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 10 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " 10 "
3.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

#### DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 3. A. Local	No. 3. B. Through	No. 4. Local	No. 5. Local	No. 6. Local	No. 7. Local	No. 8. Local	No. 9. Local	No. 10. Local	No. 11. Local	No. 12. Local	No. 13. Local	No. 14. Local	No. 15. Local	No. 16. Local	No. 17. Local	No. 18. Local	No. 19. Local	No. 20. Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
SHUN CHUN	arr.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45
Shun Chai	arr.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55
Shing Shui	arr.	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05
Fanning	arr.	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Taipei	arr.	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
Hongkong	arr.	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
KOWLOON	arr.	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55

#### UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 1. Local	No. 2. Local	No. 3. Local	No. 4. Local	No. 5. Local	No. 6. Local	No. 7. Local	No. 8. Local	No. 9. Local	No. 10. Local	No. 11. Local	No. 12. Local	No. 13. Local	No. 14. Local	No. 15. Local	No. 16. Local	No. 17. Local	No. 18. Local	No. 19. Local	No. 20. Local
Loi Fern	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Kowloon	dep.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
Fanning	dep.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55
Taipei	dep.	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
Hongkong	dep.	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25
Shun Chai	dep.	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35
Shing Shui	dep.	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55

\* Will stop at Taipei and Shing Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

#### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

#### SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanning	dep.	8.50	12.00	2.30	6.00	Shataukok	dep.	7.05	10.30	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanning	arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55
R. BAKER, Manager.											

R. BAKER, Manager.

## THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836, Incorporated in Great Britain.  
Total Assets exceed £26,000,000.  
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.  
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Tel. No. 300.

RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,  
Acting Local Manager.

Agents: A. B. C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CO. LTD.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and critical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Special Mangroves, Bronze Castings.  
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.  
GRAYING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 250 feet ... 714 feet.  
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 72 " ... 84 " ... 88 ".

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 52 " ... 64 " ... 68 ".

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

Lifting Power ... 7,700 tons. 12,000 tons. 18,000 tons.

Max. Length of Ship taken ... 480 feet. 580 feet. 470 feet.

Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... 58 " 68 " 88 "

Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 22 " 28 " 30 "

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tipped Crane.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimoda).  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMODA.

GRAYING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 323 feet 0 inch.

Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 "

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 58 " 0 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt

execution of work and to the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.

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## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings: To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. (Saturday excepted, at 2 p.m.)

From Macao—Daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,

or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. Co.'s Steamer

S.S. "KHIVA"

Arrived Hongkong, 30th September, 1919.

From LONDON, MALTA, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, DUBAI,

COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 5 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors.

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 30th, 1919. [1319]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through B of Lading issued for "Belgian, American, Continental, and South African Ports."

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## The Home of the Victrola



Children get a lot of pleasure from the Victrola

It affords them many hours of splendid entertainment. And at the same time it helps to develop their musical taste, enables them to become familiar with the best in music.

If there are children in your home, you will naturally appreciate what a Victrola means to you and to them.

PRICES from \$49.50

20% discount for cash with order  
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Easy payments can be arranged



## S. Moutrie &amp; Co., Ltd.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

31-5



Many men, although well equipped with every luxury as far as clothes are concerned, overlook the importance of possessing a really useful Bath Gown.

Our stock consists of a large variety in Cotton, Flannel or Toweling, the prices being extremely moderate.

## MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VUEX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

## HAPPY HIT CIGARETTES

The Real Burley Cigarette

IT'S TOASTED.

An entirely New principle in

Cigarette Manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:

## THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 161.

## IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 20 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 200 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,  
(Sole Agents, Hongkong).

## THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

Head Office: Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. Nos. 1132 & 2320.

Our Macaroni, Paste Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli, or other kinds of our Soup sticks, makes a dainty dish to the table.



Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

## CONDITIONS IN INDIA

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Sir Stanley Reed, editor of the Times of India, gave evidence, on August 19th, before the Earl of Selborne's Joint Select Committee of the Lords and Commons on the Government of India Bill.

Witness stated that during the twenty-three years he had been in India the conditions there had been completely revolutionised. In 1897 India was poor, and the population was subject to famine and unemployment. Now every industry was short of labour. There had been a very marked change in the financial power of India, and an enormous change in the whole social outlook. There was a desire for a higher standard of living and education, and for a higher standard of social surroundings. There was a wish among Indians for a larger share in the government of their own country—not for selfish ends. Indians in every walk of life wished that India should take her full stature amongst the Dominions of the Empire. He believed that it would be an advantage if the members of the Indian Civil Service serving in India were interchangeable with members of the service serving at home.

Sir J. L. B. Do you think sufficient representation is provided for European commerce in Bombay?

Witness: I think it is satisfactory. I see no reason why British investment and commerce should be impaired by the bill. I think the apprehensions on this subject are entirely unfounded. The flow of British capital into India has been a great advantage, but in future is likely to be less financially dependent, and is, indeed, likely to be independent. The old dependency upon the London market has practically disappeared.

Mr. Spoor: Do you think this bill is a sufficiently substantial first step?—In regard to the provinces I think it is a sufficiently substantial first step. The question of woman's suffrage has been discussed in India, and there had been remarkably varying opinion. In Bombay there are many ladies qualified to exercise the vote, and they are taking a most valuable part in public affairs. I would leave each province to settle this question.

Regarding the position of Labour, witness stated that the rise of wages had been astonishing, and had affected many of the poorest and most backward parts of the country. In Bombay city wages, he said, his time gone up nearly 50 per cent. for operatives in the mills, and until the war advanced prices, the wages were adequate for the workers' social needs. He thought the time had come when Parliament should give up the control of the Indian Budget.

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDE.  
Mr. V. Chakravarti, who was accompanied by Mr. P. Chenchiah and Mr. B. P. Wadia, handed in a memorandum on behalf of the Madras Presidency Association, and said the Brahmins had been represented as the tyrant and the villain of the piece. Brahmins had of late years become fully alive to their responsibilities, and had extended the hand of goodwill to the residents in the slums. To emphasise this, Mr. Chakravarti said he and one of his colleagues in the deputation were Christians, while the other was a Parsee.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, vice-president of the Maratha League and the Deccan Ryots Association, urged that, if certain backward communities failed to obtain the election of representatives, seats should be reserved for them until such time as leaders of these communities had emerged. He would regard communities as backward if 50 per cent. or more of the population were illiterate.

The Burma Reform League was represented by Mr. Maung Pu, who suggested that the Governor of Burma should be sent direct from England, and that the position should not be open to members of the Indian Civil Service. There should be an executive council composed of English and natives of Burma. The legislative assembly for Burma should be four-fifths elected and one-fifth nominated. In Burma women had a high status—perhaps higher than in England—for they had control of the purse and the family. (Laughter.) Burma was in advance of India in education. Women voted in the local elections, and the retail business was in their hands.

Mr. Sidhu Loo-Nee, on behalf of the Karen Association, urged that there should be an elective system in Burma. An Indian Civil Service in Burma would be as foreign as an English service. The Karens were a minority in Burma, being about one-seventh of the population. The Committee adjourned.

## TO SEARCH FOR TSAR'S DAUGHTER

DANISH CONSUL-GENERAL'S MISSION.

Hoping to find one of the daughters of the former Tsar of Russia alive in Siberia, Mr. Alfred Schinnerup Andersen, former secretary of the Danish Embassy at Petrograd, will commence investigations at Vladivostok.

Mr. Andersen is proceeding to Omsk as Consul-General. Discussing the persistent report that one of the grand duchesses escaped when the imperial family was assassinated in the prison at Ekaterinburg, he is reported by a Honolulu paper to have said:

"It will be part of my duty to probe the stories that have been current in Europe for some time about the Tsarevitch. If these reports prove true I have been instructed to learn the whereabouts of the unhappy prisoner. The Danish government and people have an intimate interest in the fate of the Imperial family, as the Empress Dowager of Russia is a Danish princess, as is her sister, Alexandra, Queen Dowager of Great Britain."

Mr. Andersen related how the Empress Dowager of Russia escaped from the fury of the Bolsheviks in the Crimea, where she had found a temporary refuge. From the Crimea she went to Constantinople, and thence on a British cruise to England, where she is now living with Queen Alexandra. The Empress Dowager now plans to reside in Denmark, where she has an estate.

## MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF \$100,000.

CHINESE FOK'S RUSE TO HIDE HIS MISFORTUNE.

In yesterday's issue appeared a brief paragraph stating that a reported theft of gold leaf valued at \$100,000, never took place. The following particulars of the incident are interesting. A *foke* of the Fuk Kee shop, of Wing Lok Street, was commissioned by his master to purchase a quantity of gold leaf on behalf of the firm. He was given \$100,000 in banknotes for the purpose, and these were safely tucked up in a leather bag, which he carried to the train. When the train started he left the bag with his other luggage and apparently forgot about it till Canton was reached. Even then he did not examine the bag, but proceeded to the room which he usually occupied, leaving the bag with the necessary orders, he opened his bag and was surprised to find that there was not a single note in it. Instead, there were two silk jackets inside, which did not belong to him.

There are two theories that may explain the mysterious disappearance of the notes. The first is that another Chinese travelling in the same train mistook the bag for a similar one of his own. The other is that a man many have heard of the *foke's* errand and seized the opportunity to enrich himself.

The unfortunate *foke* returned to Hongkong in a very disturbed state of mind. He did not mention a word of the matter, when asked by his master about the purchase, he replied that arrangements were being made and everything would come out all right. He intended to commit suicide by jumping into the sea, but evidently reason got the better of rashness and he returned to the shop. Then he broke the windows and spread the report of the theft of the gold leaf in Hongkong. His conscience, however, was uneasy and eventually he related the actual facts to the Police.

## WHAT IS THE ALLIES' POLICY? SEVERE INDENTMENT BY RUSSIAN BOURGEOISIE.

A telegram from Vladivostok states that the central bureau of the Far Eastern Committee of National Defence has sent the following open letter to the leaders of the different political parties in the United States, England and France: "Notwithstanding the fact that the different local governments of Russia succeeded in uniting themselves with the government of the Supreme Ruler, and have worked out a common plan of external and internal policy, the Peace Conference found it possible to invite the representatives of the Allies to Prinkipo Isles in order to make peace with the Bolsheviks. This step undermined the prestige of the young Russian Government. Besides, the Peace Conference, which had no representatives of Russia among its members, deemed it possible to dispose of the future of Russia, favouring the separatist aspirations of its different parts, thus assuring the dismemberment of Russia. By doing this, the Peace Conference places Russia among the vanquished countries."

In the Far East the American command has declared that it considers the banks of Bolsheviks *de facto* equivalent to the Russian Government. On the other hand, for reasons which we fail to grasp, Odessa has been surrendered by order of the French command. The result was the destruction of our volunteers troops. The interference in the internal affairs of Russia by the Allies, the various humiliations which they caused to our patriotic feelings, the constant violation of our national rights, the dismemberment of Russia in which they assist, all these facts are humiliating to our patriotic sentiments and develop a general interest towards the Allies. If the Allies are far-sighted enough to appreciate the magnitude of the consequences that may arise out of the change in the opinion of the people, they should issue a declaration explaining their line of action, which is quite unintelligible to us, and refrain from all acts that can cause doubt as to their sincerity and goodwill towards regenerating Russia. Russian Telegraphic Agency.

## COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their report dated October 3rd, state:

As advised in our last report of 7th September, our yarn market continued very quiet during the first part of the interval, but an unexpected great demand from Shanghai, with much improved rates, has suddenly caused a very favourable effect on our market, and good business has passed during the latter part of the interval at a substantial advance of from \$12 to \$15 per bale in counts 10s and 12s, while owing to scarcity of 20s count an exceptionally big rise of 20s per bale has occurred within last few days. The tendency at the close is steady.

The prices in Bombay had been very low all round for some time past, but the news of the above healthy change has greatly strengthened the market, there, and the present prices have reached the level of our quotations.

Total sales, 8,000 bales; unsold stocks, 3,000 bales; uncleaned, 20,000 bales.

ARRIVALS.—From Bombay 100 Hongkong, 18,000 bales; and for Shanghai 10,000 bales.

SHANGHAI.—As stated above, the Shanghai market has shown great liveliness and large transactions have taken place with a rise of 12s to 14s per bale.

JAPANESE YARN.—Owing to very meagre arrivals and the high prices ruling in Japan, business in this yarn has been on a very limited scale. The latest quotations are as under:

200 bales 4 Horses No. 10s at \$35.50.  
3 Horses No. 20s at \$36.4.  
400 bales Yellow Joss No. 20s at \$36.2.  
Quotation 30s.  
Setsu No. 10s at \$25.3.  
Setsu No. 20s at \$27.2.  
Blue Fish No. 20s at \$27.0.  
Raw Cotton.—Bengal and Chinese no stock. Nominal quotations:—Bengal, 45 to 50; Chinese, 45 to 52.

## CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, October 3rd.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE SALT BUREAU.

The two delegates sent by the Director of the Salt Revenue Bureau in Peking to investigate the salt affairs in Kwangtung arrived in Canton several weeks ago and have discovered a lot of irregularities. At the request of the delegates two of the clerks of the Salt Revenue Bureau were dismissed, and two of the deputies of the branches in one place were arrested. Further action is expected when the delegates have proceeded further with their inquiry. It is stated that the Superintendent of the Salt Revenue Bureau (Li Mow-chi) is about to tender his resignation and that Leung Ngok-luen, is to be appointed his successor.

LAM PO-YIK GOING TO FUJIAN.

Lam Po-yik, the Chief Commander of the 1st Squadron, is proposing to proceed to Fujian to inspect the situation, as he learns that Li Mow-chi (the Superintendent) has ordered the Fujian troops to prepare for war. Lam is holding consultations with the naval officers about his departure.

The boycott of the big companies by the public and the interference with the importation of foreign goods by the students continues.

The Superintendent of Police invited many of the leading merchants, the journalists, and the principals of various schools to his yamen, yesterday, to discuss the best means of dealing with the situation. Conflicting opinions were expressed.

It is stated that the decision to interfere with the importation of foreign goods was made by the members of the General Chamber of Commerce some time ago, and the students are acting in accordance with that decision. The merchants, therefore, are to be blamed, and they should make arrangements with the students instead of complaining of the disturbance created by the students.

RECLAMATION AT MACAO.  
The Authorities have received reports that the reclamation of the Chingchow shore near Macao is going on apace, day and night, and appears to be extending further into Chinese territory.

THE MEMBERS OF THE Military Government have held a meeting to discuss the resignation of Tong Shui-yi, Shum Chun-huen, Chief Director of the Military Government, has been requested to recall to other envoys when long resigns, and to withdraw the order for the peace negotiations with the Peking Government. Shum has refused the request and ordered Tong to remain.

## THEFT OF STEEL PLATES. KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY VICTIMIZED.

During the past fortnight over 72 bundles of steel plates were stolen from the Kowloon-Canton Railway yard near the Kowloon Hill. The missing plates are valued at between \$1,000 and \$1,300. The Water Police, to whom the thefts were reported, sent out Detective Sergeant Lane to investigate. He immediately set about inspecting the various marine dealers' stores and, as a result, managed to trace a large quantity of the plates to two of the stores. The men looking after the stores were arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property and, information divulged by them, led to the arrest of a man for the theft. This man was brought up at the Magistrate's yesterday, and charged. At the request of Inspector Gordon, who wished to make further investigations, the case was remanded.

Four marine store-dealers were next charged with receiving the stolen property. The hearing of the case against them was fixed for Tuesday, each defendant being allowed out on \$1,000 bail.

## AN OPIUM CASE

"SINGAPORE PASSED ME, WHY NOT HONGKONG?"

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 24 tins of prepared opium. Defendant was arrested while leaving a vessel which had just arrived from Singapore. His excuse was that the Singapore Customs' Authorities had allowed him to take the drug away and, therefore, he did not see any reason why Hongkong should not do the same. Mr. Lindell replied that Singapore's concern was not Hongkong's, and imposed a fine of \$5,000.

## A WATCHFUL EYE AND A PECCANT BOY.

Unobserved by anybody except a Court Interpreter, a little boy removed a gold ear-pick from a woman's hair, and, whistling merrily, went on his way. A pair of police eyes watched the deed, and apparently took no notice. The owner of the eyes, however, followed the boy till a constable came in sight and then swooped on the lad, who demanded to know what it all meant. The Interpreter made no reply but, putting his hand into the boy's pocket, produced the ear-pick. The boy was taken to the Police-station and at the Magistrate's yesterday, he was sentenced to ten days' hard labour and to ten strokes with the cane.

## PATRONAL FESTIVAL AT THE ROSARY CHURCH, KOWLOON.

The patronal festival of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, will be celebrated to-morrow. There will be masses in the morning, and a service in the evening, preceded by a procession, the order of which will be as follows:—The Banner of our Lady, Girls' scattering flowers, Chinese Catholic Association Band, St. Joseph's Apostleship of Study, Apostleship of Prayer, St. Joseph's Confraternity, Blessed Sacrament Confraternity, Bearers of the Mysteries of the Rosary, Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, the Children of Mary, Girls' scattering flowers, the Clergy, the Statue of Our Lady, Guard of Honour, the Bishop, the Consuls and the Knights, Ladies' Apostleship of Prayer, the Sociedade Philharmonica Band, and the Faithful.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

## LEAVE.

Pte. F. W. Wood and Pte. E. Larnour, A. Co., are granted 3 months' leave each, from October 3rd, 1919.

## EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 3.30 to 6 p.m. on the following dates:

Monday, October 6th.  
Friday, October 17th.  
Monday, October 27th.  
Friday, November 7th.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.

D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.  
Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R.E.L. Instructors at Belvedere at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, October 2nd.

Office on duty: Capt. R. Hall.

D.E.L. EXAMINATIONS.  
The undermentioned members of the Engineer Company have obtained the "Proficient" qualification, and have been granted by the Chief Engineer, Forces in China, Engineer Pay at 1. per diem.

Engine Driver: No. 47 Sapper T. J. Richards, from September 16th, 1919, inclusive.

Electrician: No. 374 Sapper G. A. Carvalho, from September 23rd, 1919, inclusive.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION, A COMPANY.

Sunday, October 5th.  
8.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range: Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15.

Dress, drill order with pouches, and "A" and "B" COMPANIES MOUNTED AND SIGNALING SECTIONS.

Wednesday, October 8th.  
6.30 a.m. N.C.U.s, and men who wish to fire at the Peak Range: Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BROWN.

The following promotions are approved by the Commandant:

Sergeant R. Y. Frost to be Sergeant-Major.  
Corporal J. V. Ramsay to be Sergeant, No. 4 Section.

Corporal W. G. Gifford to be Sergeant, No. 3 Section.  
Corporal Shumons to be Sergeant, No. 2 Section.

Corporal J. Spradberry to be Corporal, No. 4 Section.

Corporal J. Lyon to be Corporal, No. 1 Section.

Cadet E. Bailton to be Cadet-Corporal, No. 2 Section.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

## NOTICE.

CADET COMPANY.

Annual Swimming Sports.  
These take place at the V.R.C. on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. All Cadets should attend in Uniform, caps and belts. Parents and others interested are cordially invited to attend.

The preliminary heats will be Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 4.30 p.m., at the V.R.C. All intending competitors must attend. No uniform. The Cadet Company is to be commended for the good fight it put up against the latter's sports.

Hongkong, October 3rd, 1919.

## A HUMAN SPOOK.

Returning to his home in Cochran Street, a Chinese heard a noise in the kitchen. He peeped inside and noticed a white figure advancing towards him. He was not frightened of spirits, for he had consumed a quantity of them, and he seized the figure. On being touched, the figure emitted a scream, proving that it was human. He was soundly thrashed and haled off to the Police-station. Here he was discovered to be a returned banished man. At the Magistrate's yesterday, he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for theft, and, when he has served that term, he will be charged with returning from banishment.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.  
16th Sunday after Trinity, October 5th, 1919.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.); Matins (11 a.m.); Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Epistle, and Collect (11.15 a.m.); Morning Prayer (11.30 a.m.); Evensong (6.15 p.m.); Nones (7.15 p.m.); Vespers (7.30 p.m.); and Benediction (8.15 p.m.).

God Save the King. A.B.—Psalm 94, verses 1, 2 and 10 in unison; Psalm 25, verses 1, 2, 10 and 21 in unison; Hymn 568, verses 4 and 7 in unison; Hymn 568, verse 4 in unison; Holy Communion (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.); Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Epistle, and Collect (6.15 p.m.); Morning Prayer (6.30 p.m.); Evensong (6.45 p.m.); Nones (7.15 p.m.); Vespers (7.30 p.m.); and Benediction (8.15 p.m.).

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.  
16th Sunday after Trinity, 5th October, 1919.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Epistle, and Collect (11.15 a.m.); Morning Prayer (11.30 a.m.); Evensong (6.15 p.m.); Nones (7.15 p.m.); Vespers (7.30 p.m.); and Benediction (8.15 p.m.).

St. Paul's Church, Kowloon.  
16th Sunday after Trinity, 5th October, 1919.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Epistle, and Collect (11.15 a.m.); Morning Prayer (11.30 a.m.); Evensong (6.15 p.m.); Nones (7.15 p.m.); Vespers (7.30 p.m.); and Benediction (8.15 p.m.).

St. James' Church, Kowloon.  
16th Sunday after Trinity, 5th October, 1919.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Epistle, and Collect (11.15 a.m.); Morning Prayer (11.30 a.m.); Evensong (6.15 p.m.); Nones (7.15 p.m.); Vespers (7.30 p.m.); and Benediction (8.15 p.m.).

St. George's Church, Kowloon.  
16th Sunday after Trinity, 5th October, 1919.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Epistle, and Collect (11.15 a.m.); Morning Prayer (11.30 a.m.); Evensong (6.15 p.m.); Nones (7.15 p.m.); Vespers (7.30 p.m.); and Benediction (8.15 p.m.).

St. Mary's Church, Kowloon.  
16th Sunday after Trinity, 5th October, 1919.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Epistle, and Collect (11.15 a.m.); Morning Prayer (11.30 a.m.); Evensong (6.15 p.m.); Nones (7.15 p.m.); Vespers (7.30 p.m.); and Benediction (8.15 p.m.).

St. Michael's Church, Kowloon.  
16th Sunday after Trinity, 5th October, 1919.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospel, Epistle, and Collect (11.15 a.m.); Morning Prayer (11.30 a.m.); Evensong (6.15 p.m.); Nones (7.15 p.m.); Vespers (7.30 p.m.); and Benediction (8.15 p.m.).



# HONGKONG SLANDER ACTION

ECHO OF THE PEACE  
CELEBRATIONS.

MR. SOUSA AWARDED \$20

At the Summary Court, Hongkong, yesterday, Mr. Justice Melbourne delivered judgment in the action in which Mr. A. C. A. Sousa, clerk in the employment of Messrs. Hastings & Hodges, claimed \$1,000 from Chan Pak Kwong, a proprietor of the firm, as damages for alleged slander.

The defendant was alleged to have made a statement to Mr. L. E. S. Hodges, a partner in the firm, implying that the plaintiff had taken a secret commission from one Ah Kau in respect of a transaction over some flags for the Peace Celebrations.

It will be remembered that, during the proceedings, Mr. L. E. S. Hodges, a partner in the firm, said he did not believe that Sousa had taken any secret commission in respect of the transaction, but if he had he would not have kept Sousa in his office for three months. He did not treat the matter seriously, in fact, he told Sousa to go and punch Ah Kau's head. He had nothing whatever against Sousa, and had tried to settle the matter out of court by going to see Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the plaintiff's uncle. Anyway, the story did not, in the slightest degree, injure the plaintiff in his business. There had been a previous difference of opinion between the parties.

Mr. A. C. A. Sousa, the plaintiff, swore that he had made "not a cash" out of the transaction. About three weeks after the Peace Celebrations, Mr. Hodges called him up and said he had been told by someone in the office that he had taken a secret commission from Ah Kau. Mr. Hodges added: "This is a criminal offence; unless you prove otherwise you will have to leave." Since that time he had not been given any work to do in the office.

During the proceedings the claim was allowed in a vital point. The words which the defendant was first alleged to have uttered were: "Sousa received some secret commission from Ah Kau; that is why Ah Kau refused to give me the usual one per cent commission." After Mr. Hodges had given evidence, Mr. Justice Melbourne, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for and obtained leave to amend his claim by inserting the following words which the defendant was now stated to have uttered to Mr. Hodges: "Ah Kau told me in the company of the other that it was difficult for him to pay the one per cent commission due to the company because he had been told by someone in the office to alter the bill differently to the bill presented for payment, and that therefore he would lose if he had to pay this one per cent."

The judgment was as follows:—It is admitted by the plaintiff that the occasion was privileged, and that therefore the plaintiff must establish malice. Ah Kau denies ever having used the words complained of, and I accept his denial as true. From this it follows that the words were invented by the defendant, and in my opinion malice has been established, because if the defendant made a statement which he does not believe to be true, reckless as to whether it is true or false, that in law is malice, which will destroy the privilege existing between the defendant and Mr. Hodges (Royal Aquarium & Society, Ltd., v. Parkinson, 1892, Q.B. 439). On the question of damages, I think it will sufficiently meet the case if I award to the plaintiff, as I do, \$20.

There was some discussion as to the question of costs. Mr. Davidson once again raising the point that the plaintiff would only be entitled to costs up to the time of the amendment, I was decided to leave the costs to be discussed in Chambers today.

Mr. Davidson pointed out that His Lordship had omitted to deal, in his judgment, with the point he had made that the innuendo in one part of the plaintiff's claim was wide. His Lordship said he would deal with that point in Chambers today.

## MACAO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, October 1st.

The ninth anniversary of the Portuguese Republic will be celebrated on Sunday. In the morning at 11 o'clock H. E. Senhor Correia da Silva will receive all those who wish to offer their congratulations. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Senado at which various gentlemen will deliver addresses appropriate to the occasion. The public are all invited to attend. At night there will be a dinner at Government House.

The police should be instructed not to stand in the middle of narrow streets when on duty. At present they constitute an obstruction, and rickshaws, etc., are often obliged to run over the drains and inconvenience pedestrians.

The city is infested with beggars from outside, who go about the streets parading their afflictions in order to excite sympathy.

The preparations for the fair in aid of the St. Domingo's Church are proceeding satisfactorily. The prizes are becoming very attractive, and a successful result is anticipated.

## SPORTS

### CRICKET.

The Indian Recreation Club to-day will meet Craigiepower in a friendly match, and not the University as previously stated.

# "TELEMACHUS" CARRIES EXCESS PASSENGERS.

PROFITEERING OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE?

Captain Edward Bentley, of the s.s. *Telemachus* (agents, Messrs. Wo Fat Shing), appeared at the Marine Court, yesterday, before Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, to answer two charges: (1) having unlawfully failed to put up in a conspicuous place on board his ship one of the duplicates of the "passenger certificate" issued to his ship; and (2) having arrived in the Colony carrying a number of passengers, which, having regard to the time, occasion, and circumstances of the case, was greater than the number allowed by the certificate of the *Telemachus*.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, for the defence, pleaded guilty to the charge in respect of the certificate. His excuse was that there was a certificate on board the steamer, but instead of being the present one it was the previous one. The proper certificate was given to the owners, who had not handed it to the Captain. As a matter of fact, the particulars in the old certificate were exactly the same as in the new one.

Captain Taylor: But it had expired. Mr. Shenton: It is a technical offence only.

Sergt. Pincoff said that at 6.20 a.m. on September 29th, the *Telemachus* arrived from Saigon and anchored in the quarantine anchorage. Witness went on board, and was told by the Captain that he had 600 passengers on board. Witness asked the Captain if he had "twon deck space, and the captain took witness to one hatch (No. 1) which was all there was. The other hatches were filled with cargo. The length of this hatch (excluding cargo) was 40 feet by 25 feet, giving a total of 1,000 square feet, which was space for 121 passengers.

The Magistrate: Deck passengers? This was the 29th September and he was not allowed to carry deck passengers? Witness replied that defendant should not have carried the passengers on deck. There was also one small hatch on deck capable of holding about 10 passengers. When witness reckoned the number of passengers, he did not allow for 35 deck passengers, who had been put on board at the last moment, or for 95 children, but, even so, that still left an excess of 270. He went to the chart-house to see the certificate, and found one filed on the 15th of May, 1919. The Captain informed him that a new one had not yet been put on the ship.

The Magistrate said he would now admit that the offence was only a technical one, and not very serious.

Mr. Shenton: Do you systematically search boats for excess passengers? Witness: Only when I notice a lot.

Did you receive special instructions as regards the *Telemachus*? No. Do you know that there have been large passenger boats taken off the Saigon-Hongkong run? Two taken off and one lost.

Do you know that there is an enormous rush for the remaining boats? Yes. When you went on board, did the Captain tell you that there were at least 200 stowaways? No, he did not. He has a remedy for that.

But it is not always convenient to adopt that remedy. The Magistrate: Do you say that there were 200 stowaways? Mr. Shenton: Our letter from the agents in Saigon showed that there were 400 old passengers, whereas we found, when we were at sea, that there were 600.

Sergt. Pincoff: It may have been a "squeeze." Mr. Shenton: Did you measure the alleyways? Witness: No, it was not projected.

Could they have been included? No, passengers are only allowed on the "twon deck space."

Captain Bentley, master of the *Telemachus*, was then asked by Mr. Shenton to tell the Magistrate some of the difficulties steamers had to meet at Saigon.

Captain Bentley said that in Saigon there was no possible means of checking passengers and space. The business hours there in the morning were from 9.30 to 11, and everything had to be done in that time. They left at noon. They were obliged to leave with the tide or the pilot would leave the ship and she would be delayed another 24 hours.

The Magistrate: Were you in the steamer or at the wharf? Captain Bentley replied they were at the wharf, and therefore anyone could come on and go from the ship as he liked. He had to get his papers and everything else in connection with his departure in an hour and a half. He wished to explain that he had nothing whatever to do with the passengers. Everything connected with passengers was done by a compradore at the other end. He had asked the compradore in Saigon whether he had sufficient space for the passengers and was told that everything was quite right, and, therefore, he sailed right away. In the morning, when he saw that there were more passengers than there ought to have been, he again questioned the compradore and was assured that he (the compradore) would find space for everyone. Nothing happened till they arrived at Hongkong. The Police came on board, and Sergt. Pincoff asked if he had not too many passengers. He admitted that he was carrying an excess number.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE HILL.

VILLAGE ELDER REPORTS PIRACY AND MURDER.

POLICE DISCOVER A FISHERMEN'S BRAWL.

A telephone message was received, on Thursday afternoon, from Castle Peak by the Water Police that fifty armed pirates had attacked the village of Cap-sui-mun and that a number of people had been killed. The Water Police turned out in full force, and set their launches going at record speed. When they reached Cap-sui-mun they found a number of the villagers standing in the main street talking about a fight between Hakka and Hoklo fishermen. There were no signs whatever of any dead bodies, pirates, or grave disturbances. There had been a fight in the village, and the *Koifong* (the headman), who was apparently terror-stricken, had telephoned to the Police that pirates had attacked them.

What actually happened was as follows. A few days ago a Hakka fisherman, of Shamsui, visited Cap-sui-mun to purchase some fish from a Hoklo. A difference arose over the purchase price: words led to blows, and, as a result, the Hakka was severely assaulted and sent back to Shamsui. He attempted to revenge himself in various ways, but, failing to derive satisfaction, planned an early morning attack on the village.

To carry out his intention he invited all his Hakka comrades to a feast at a tea house, where the plan of attack was discussed and preparations were made for the onslaught. Early on Thursday morning the Hakkas, armed with bamboo poles, sticks, stones, etc., sailed in three fishing boats towards Cap-sui-mun. There were no villagers about, and the attacking force, numbering about thirty, advanced stealthily towards the Hoklo fishermen's house. The leader, however, had reckoned without his host. There was, apparently, dead silence in the house, and the Hakka leader waited over his impending revenge, when suddenly frantic shouts were heard and a crowd of Hoklo fishermen, also armed with bamboos, came rushing up from all directions. A battle royal ensued, and it was at this stage that the *Koifong* telephoned to the Police. The battle raged for fifteen minutes, the casualties being a few broken heads. The Hoklos were routed at last and their leader, thinking discretion the better part of valour, escaped to the mountains, where he concealed himself behind some bushes. The victorious Hakkas returned to their boats and set sail for Shamsui. On the way they were met by the Police launches and were all arrested. One man was badly injured and had to be removed to hospital.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, eighteen Hakkas and Hoklos were charged with disorderly conduct.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case till to-day.

Mr. Shenton: In the present day it is impossible to check passengers and cargo at Saigon? Witness: Absolutely impossible.

The letter you received from the agents told you that there were 400 passengers. You there were over 600. Two hundred must have been stowed away somewhere.

The Magistrate asked to see the letter. Witness said he wished to make it clear that he was not benefiting in any way by carrying excess passengers. The only people who benefited were the owners or the compradore.

The Magistrate: I quite understand that. What I want to get at is whether the compradore is the accredited agent of the owners.

Mr. Shenton submitted that the compradore was the agent; he was responsible to the owners. Of course, if he took excess passengers, he exceeded his authority. Mr. Shenton explained that he did not wish the Magistrate to think he was pleading not guilty; he was pleading guilty; but he wished to show the difficulties which they met with.

Witness: Cargo and passengers come on board up to the last moment. Mr. Shenton: So that the number of passengers you can carry gets less as the cargo increases, making it more difficult for you.

The Magistrate observed that under subsection 2 of the penalty was \$200 fine, plus \$5 for every passenger in excess. Mr. Shenton said they hoped for a more lenient sentence than that. Steamers were working under extraordinary difficulties owing to the shortage of shipping. Rice had to be carried to this Colony.

The Magistrate: The supply is unlimited? Mr. Shenton replied that the supply was limited; that was to say, the French Government allowed a certain number of tons to leave every month. The licences to export these were given only to certain old established firms, and, as those who received the licences did not necessarily export the rice, the licences had an extraordinary market value. The licences were sold to the highest bidder, and there was an enormous rush to get the rice out of Saigon. The passengers came in at all times and stuck themselves in the circumstances. If there had been the usual number of ships on the run he would not have been able to put forward the excuse he had offered.

The Magistrate held that the owners were at fault. Mr. Shenton said the owners were present in Canton and would pay the fine. The Magistrate said it seemed that there had been profiteering or gross neglect on the part of the compradore. He imposed a fine of \$1,000.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDWARDS CASE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir, Referring to the case between myself and Mrs. Edwards, there is a very important remark that I wish to make with regard to a certain part of the evidence which the witness gave. I have not the faintest recollection I said that she was a bad woman, but I distinctly remember I said: "It is very bad of her. She is a cruel woman," meaning that she was unkind to me. "It is very bad of her" is not a complete sentence; to treat me in this way" should have been added, or may be understood. Bad here means faulty.

I cannot say all that I wish to say in the space of a few paragraphs. However, I shall try to clear any misconception or false ideas concerning our case, the true nature of the circumstances of which cannot be very well perceived by the public. Indeed there were some unhappy differences between Mrs. Edwards and myself, but offences given to each other have been overlooked and forgiven. Some of her women friends have a correct estimate of her character, for which I am not making a defence, as character is what a person is and cannot be defended.

She has a somewhat hasty temperament, is fond of enjoyment and of being in society. She likes to be amidst men and women, to hear their merry tales and news, to talk to them, and to be delighted by their thoughtful ideas. She is young, wanting in the serious thoughts of life, is high-spirited, somewhat superstitious and fanciful. She seems always gay and lively, always bright and happy. Her glib, person, her attractive features, her gentle disposition, her sunny nature, her easy manner of conversation, and her ready tongue all these help her to be a pleasing or a welcome guest at almost every table and in almost every circle.

I cannot but think she is modest, gentle, and full of sweet simplicity of character. She certainly never was a bad woman, and my honest opinion is that she is not. Yours, etc.

SIDNEY EDWARDS.

Kowloon, October 2nd, 1919.

# ST. JOSEPH'S ATTITUDE IN THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir, In view of the statement made by "Permanian" to the effect that I was approached by somebody connected with the games section of St. Joseph's College with the object of inducing me to play for them this year, and in spite of the letter of denial published by the Hon. Secretary of the College Club on the strength of my word of honour, your sporting correspondent still adheres to his belief that what his informant told him was correct. I think it is now time that I should come forward and deny this unfounded assertion.

I hereby beg to state, for the satisfaction of "Permanian" and his informant, that I was never approached by any person about playing football for the College, and, furthermore, it was really most absurd on his part to assert that somebody even went so far as to see my mother in order that she might use her influence with me. Whoever conveyed such information to your sporting correspondent certainly told a downright lie to serve his own purpose, and I defy "Permanian" to bring forward the person who says that he knows better. It was of my own accord that I declined to turn out for Kowloon this year, owing to reasons which are best known to myself, and to say that I was in any way induced to play for the College, when it was not even mentioned to me, is absolutely untrue. Yours, faithfully,

A. VAN LANGENBERG.

(Although we declared the correspondence on this subject closed in our last issue, we insert this letter because it conclusively disproves the statement made by "Permanian." If it had been written at the outset much of our space would have been saved. Ed., H.D.P.)

# VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

CONTINUATION OF AQUATIC SPORTS.

Excellent weather prevailed again yesterday afternoon, when the annual aquatic sports of the Victoria Recreation Club were continued. There was a larger gathering of spectators than on the previous day, amongst those present being the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Commodore Gurner and Miss Gurner, and Sir Robert Ho Tung. The events, also, were better filled. Competition was keen, and there were several close finishes. The only flaw in an otherwise excellent programme was the long interval between each event. The following were the afternoon's results:—

FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP.—1, J. Stewart; 2, D. Laing.  
TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (BOYS).—1, W. Urquhart; 2, J. Ogilvie.  
LONG PLUNGE.—1, G. Rodrigues, 56 feet, 8 inches; 2, A. Logan, 55 feet, 6 inches.  
TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (ARMY AND NAVY).—1, Eogin (R.A.M.C.); 2, Lewis (R.A.M.C.).  
TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (LADIES).—1, Mrs. Baga; 2, Miss Ramsey.  
TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (FINAL).—1, G. S. Rowlett; 2, J. F. Leon.  
TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (GRAS).—1, Ruby Young; 2, G. Ramsey.  
TRAM RACE.—1, R. C. Witchell (Capt.), J. Stewart, G. Jack, M. A. Carvalho, G. A. Carvalho and L. M. Frasco.

# JAEGER WOOLIES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE MAKING A SPECIALITY THIS SEASON OF

JAEGER'S SPORTS' COATS, WAISTCOATS, SCARVES, SOCKS, GOWNS, RUGS, etc.



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CHARMING JUMPERS

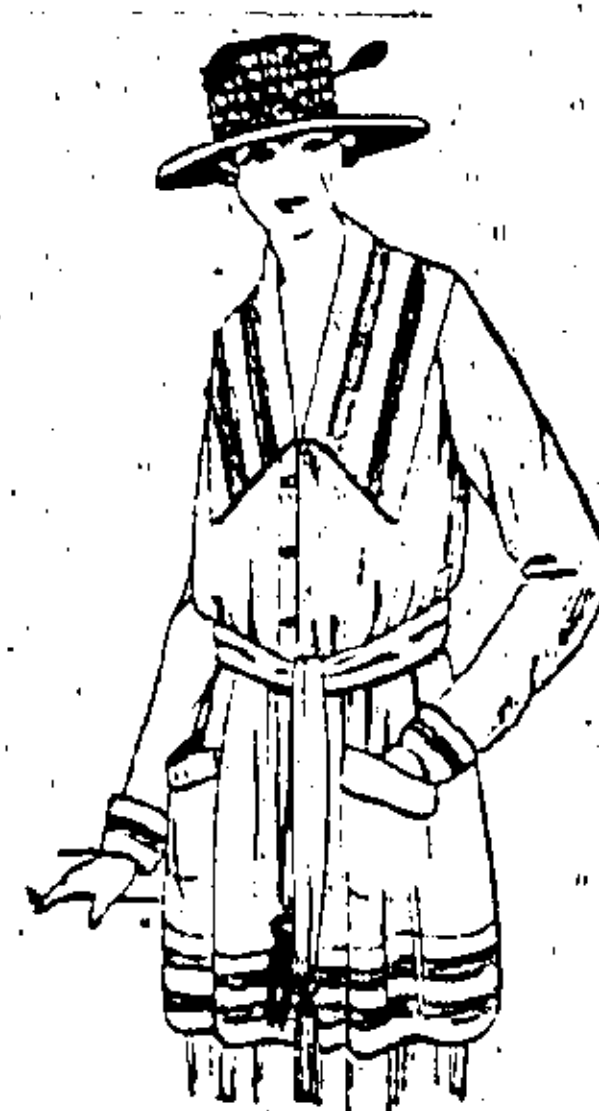
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IN A

FASCINATING CHOICE OF

NEW MODELS.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# HIGH-CLASS PIANOS

by English & American Makers of World renown

NEW TROPICAL MODELS

Just Received.

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Monthly Payments.

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Anderson Music Co., LIMITED.

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# UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

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"VIROTYPE TYPEWRITERS."

IDEAL for travellers, a machine that you can always have in your pocket.

Given away at \$18 and \$25 each.

Now exhibited at "THE VICTORIA PRINTING PRESS."

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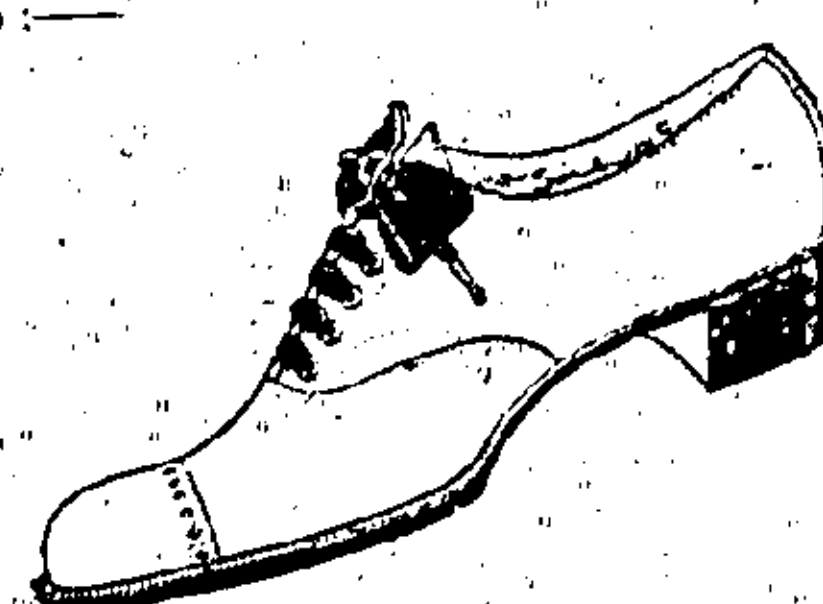
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THE LATEST FOR

DRESS WEAR, WALKING,

GOLF, MARCHING,

etc., etc.



IN BLACK OR BROWN GLACE KID, CALF, etc.

PUMPS, SLIPPERS.



Wm. POWELL, ENGLISH & AMERICAN LTD. AGENTS FOR HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS OF CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY next, OCTOBER 8th, being the date of the Autumn Holiday and on FRIDAY, next, OCTOBER 10th, being the date of the National Festival of the Republic of China.

T. D. MOOREHEAD,  
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,  
Kowloon and District.

York Buildings,  
Hongkong, October 3rd, 1919. [1333]

## INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS MATCH.

INTERPORT Match SHANGHAI HONGKONG will be played at Kowloon Bowling Green, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), OCTOBER 4th, 1919, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

Tickets for admission may be had on application to the Secretaries of the Bowling Clubs.

Hongkong, October 3rd, 1919. [1338]

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at 5.30 p.m.

P. M. HODGSON,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 4th, 1919. [1337]

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Club House, North Point on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY OCTOBER 10th, at 5.45 p.m.

Business.

As posted in the Club House.

A Launch for the convenience of Members will leave Statue Pier on FRIDAY, at 5 p.m.

R. E. MACDOUGALL,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919. [1339]

## G. R.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in response to which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF STORES" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until NOON of TUESDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1919, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1920:-

Ironmongery, Household and Sanitary  
Tensils, Brushes, Tools, Lamps, etc.  
Astonish, Rubber, Leather, Pickings,  
Ropes, etc.  
Clothing, Drapery, Hosiery, etc.  
Raucoo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc.  
Drysalteries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc.  
Lubricating Oils.  
Kerosene and Motor Spirit.  
Electrical Store.  
Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass  
Taps, etc.  
Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles,  
Brass, Copper, and other Metals.  
Iron and Brass Castings, Manufactured  
Ironwork, etc.  
Timber.  
Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more of all of the above lists, and any one or more of all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender form as a pledge of the bond of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For forms of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM,  
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, October 3rd, 1919. [1338]

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the date for the DECEMBER SETTLEMENT is fixed for TUESDAY DECEMBER 23rd, and not December 24th as previously advertised. For the Committee of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, W. LOGAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1919. [1323]

## ICHTHEMIC GUANO.

a really good manure for

## FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

of all kinds,

at 75 cents per packet.

## GRACA &amp; CO.,

Dealers in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Toys, Postage Stamps, Post Cards, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 691.

## INTIMATIONS

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on the 10th day of October, 1919, at Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of 'modification' submitted by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 28th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board,  
G. RAPP,  
Secretary.

[1303]

## THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 1st day of OCTOBER, 1919, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st to 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
M. MANUK,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1342]

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., 1, Leeder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 19th, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 11th to October 31st, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919. [1330]

## GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTERS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th September to 17th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Colonial Registrar.

Hongkong, September 24th, 1919. [1311]

## WANTED.

FURNISHED FLAT or small House for six months, with immediate entry. Apply—  
Box No. 1225,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1325]

## TO LET.

HALF SPACE of STORE, may be used as Office at moderate rent. For terms etc.  
Apply—  
26, Ice House St. [1277]

## TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 48, "STOWFORD, No. 1," Bonham Road, in excellent condition. Address—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1263]

## FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 121, THE PEAK. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.  
Apply—  
LOXLEY & CO.,  
York Buildings. [1265]

## FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK. Apply to—  
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors,  
No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central. [1229]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL, to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, October 7th, 1919, at 3.15 p.m., off Ah King's Slipway.

The Motor Boat "MASOOT"  
Solid teakwood hull, finished in specially selected polished oak, has electric lights and electric starting outfit; convenient galley, shower bath, two master berths, roomy cockpit, oak wardrobe and drawers and other modern fittings.

Length ... 35 feet  
Beam ... 8 " 3 inches  
Draft ... 4 " 3 inches

Motor is H.P. "Ow"  
Speed 7 Knots.  
In good running order.

On view day of sale and can be seen by appointment.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1919. [1326]

## INTIMATIONS

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held TO-DAY (SATURDAY), OCT. 4th, 1919, at 3.30 p.m.

Admission:—Members 50 Cents.  
Non-Members:—\$1.00.

Ladies, 50 Cents.  
Soldiers and Sailors 25 Cents.

Band will be in attendance. TO-DAY and Refreshments for Ladies provided.

Principal events:—  
410 Yards Club Championship.  
320 Yards Club Championship.  
100 Yards Club Championship.  
100 Yards Ladies Championship.  
2 Length team Race open to any unit Corps or Club.

Water Polo.

The other races open to Ladies, Girls, Boys and the Army and Navy all post entries, full particulars given at the V.R.C.

H. R. B. MITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.

[1317]

## G. R.

## TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

## NOTICE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th. Students will be enrolled at the Education Office only, and should apply at once for entry forms.

Hongkong, September 29th, 1919. [1394]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a valid PASS-PORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [140]

## G. R.

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

## HONGKONG.

## TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIME WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, All Outlets, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roof in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Byelaw must have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carvel, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the north end through the Yau-mai service Reservoir to the Northern Peak.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,  
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1919. [1318]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

## AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2923

FAVOURED with instructions from The Conserved, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), OCTOBER 4th, 1919, at 2.20 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprising:—  
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rug, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Table, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Washstand, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheet, Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Oak Bookcase, Dining Wagon, Dining Chair, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long time of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1919. [148]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH. OF THE FAR EAST



FOR 25 YEARS.

## POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. HONGKONG.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 4TH, 1919.

## ONE OF CHINA'S VITAL NEEDS

The perennial problem offered by the rivers of China must be well realized by all foreigners, for scarcely a year passes without at least one appeal for "the victims of flood or famine"—victims of official speculation and neglect would be a more accurate description. Nor do these two items exhaust the problem. In addition to the prevention of floods and the improvement of irrigation, the provision of better harbour facilities and the removal of obstacles to navigation is, with the world tendency towards larger and larger ships, becoming a vital question. Yet a fourth factor, requiring to be correlated with any conservancy measures, is that of the possibility of utilizing China's water-power for industrial purposes. This year has been no exception to the generality; it has already furnished numerous instances of the urgent need of such comprehensive measures as will transform China's rivers from a perpetual menace to an asset of incalculable value. We have already witnessed serious floods in at least three provinces (Shansi, Honan, and Chekiang); the havoc caused by the irruption of the P'u-t'ao Ho yet remains unremedied, nor have any adequate steps been taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil; the necessity of providing at Shanghai additional harbour facilities in order to keep pace with the developments of ocean traffic gives the problem a world aspect, and international attention has also been focussed by the Italian demand at the Peace Conference for the improvement of the Haiho. Columns could be filled with mere enumerations of dangers calling for remedy and of improvements required, but there is no need for this—the evil is sufficiently well recognized, though with a perpetual evil

of this nature there is always a possibility that its very commonness weakens the impression made, just as, for instance, the accidental death of a coal-miner in the execution of his duty is, in England, such an every-day occurrence that it passes absolutely unnoticed in the Press unless it happens that a large number are involved at the same time. There is, therefore, an obligation to ventilate this subject from time to time, distasteful though it be. It is indeed difficult to approach it without a certain feeling of disgust at the cynical indifference with which it is regarded by the governing classes. For decades past, certainly since the days of Li Hung-chang, who shamelessly abused his trust of the Yellow River Conservancy Fund—the money allotted to the prevention of floods has rarely been spent on that purpose, but has been diverted to far less useful ends. Millions of acres of valuable agricultural land are now almost permanently inundated; further vast stretches suffer regularly from drought which it would be possible to alleviate by irrigation works; every year sees thousands of lives lost, thousands of people rendered homeless, and property and crops to an incalculable value destroyed in floods. Scheme after scheme for preventing these evils or for reducing their frequency and severity is put before the Government, only to be shelved or diplomatically postponed because of the lack of funds, although no difficulty is made about raising funds at the most extravagant price for the private funds of two military cliques. Is there any real patriotism in either of the opposing "Governments"? Does either of them care a straw for the "four hundred million" people who provide such a convenient phrase in proclamations, but whose only function appears to be to pay taxes, and more taxes, and still more taxes? Is there another country where the Government, *de facto* or *de jure*, is so detached from the people and so indifferent to their welfare? Appeals on sentimental grounds are not likely to carry much weight with the oligarchs and satraps of the Republic of China. The only argument that is likely to influence them is the pecuniary one. Conservancy works would, however, simply "pay" even in the limited sense of yielding a good return in hard cash. To take one example alone, Mr. C. D. JAMESON, the engineer of the American Red Cross, estimated that in the Hwai basin 17,000 square miles of valuable agricultural land could be reclaimed at a cost of less than four millions sterling. The land-tax alone on this area would amount to a handsome annual dividend on the sum invested, apart from the many indirect additions to the revenue that would result from bringing this area, now a waste inhabited by brigands, under cultivation. Conservancy on a national scale, but one of the many urgent needs that cry out in vain. May we hope that the fact that it would be a paying proposition will commend it even to the Chinese Government?

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club will be held on Monday evening.

A Chinese has been arrested by the Police on a charge of stealing a steam launch valued at \$15,000.

An inter-port lawn bowls match between Shanghai and Hongkong will be played at Kowloon this afternoon.

The Queen's College annual aquatic sports will be held at the V.R.C. on Monday afternoon. The prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Ralphs.

A number of money-changers were fined \$10 each, under the new Ordinance, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for keeping their shops open after 8 p.m.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 20th amounted to 63,682 tons and the sales to 62,532 tons.

Two cases (two deaths) of gastro-enteritis, two cases (one death) of enteric fever, and one case (one death) of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Upon resigning after nearly fifteen years' service with Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Mr. J. M. L. Britto was presented, on Thursday, with a handsome cheque by the firm and with a gold watch by the staff bearing the inscription:—"A souvenir from his friends in Dodwell & Co." Mr. Britto leaves for America on furlough and business by the *Shinyo Maru* on October 23th.

Why do you summon your elder brother for wages?" asked Mr. Lindsell of a Chinese at the Magistracy, yesterday. The man claimed \$24 as wages due to him. The elder brother stated that the business was started by his late lamented father, and he and his brother were partners. Business had been bad and, as a consequence, both had to suffer. Mr. Lindsell dismissed the case.

A Chinese who attempted to defraud the public by selling inferior cigarettes, at exorbitant prices under a false trade description was fined \$30 by Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

An armed robbery is reported to have taken place at West Point on Wednesday night. Eight men, four of whom were armed with daggers, entered a grocery store, and, after tying up the inmates, stole \$20 from a till.

Recently when the Prime Minister, Mr. Hara, went to Kōbe to meet Baron Makino, he applied to the Railway Bureau for a first-class car, and his application was refused, first-class cars having been abolished.

Inspector Macdonald, of the West Point Police, informed Mr. E. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday, that the ricksha-chair coolies' feud had ended. The two leaders, who had been arrested, were bound over in bonds of \$100 each to keep the peace for twelve months.

The Rev. A. G. Fraser, principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, and one of the foremost educationalists in the East, is in Hongkong. He is the son of the late, Sir Andrew Fraser, one time Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal Presidency. The Rev. A. G. Fraser did good work during the war by inaugurating the Ceylon Disabled Men's Fund, and, afterwards, by serving for many months as a chaplain in France.

In view of the approaching marriage of Mr. Robert Gray, of Taikoo, the Dockyard staff of whom he is an old and esteemed member invited him to meet them at the Taikoo Club, on Thursday evening, and presented him with a handsome silver tea and coffee service, together with a silver-mounted blackwood tray, suitably inscribed. There was a large gathering, and Mr. Simpson, who took the chair, called upon Mr. J. Russell to make the presentation. In doing so, Mr. Russell, on behalf of the staff, extended to Mr. Gray and his prospective bride, Miss Linde, their heartfelt congratulations and good wishes for their future health and prosperity. He eulogised the many services which Mr. Gray had rendered in various capacities to their little community, and assured him of the unanimous expression of esteem and goodwill which was symbolised in the token he had the pleasure of asking him to accept. He hoped that Mr. Gray and his future wife would live long to look upon it with pleasure as a memento of their Taikoo friends and East. Messrs. A. Smith, P. W. Ramsey and P. Clark supported Mr. Russell's remarks. Mr. Gray responded feelingly, and asked them to accept on behalf of himself and Miss Linde their most grateful thanks and appreciation of their kindness shown in presenting them with so very acceptable and tangible a mark of friendship. He spoke of their many years' association, and of the good feeling which had always existed between them, and assured them that both he and his future wife would at all times look upon their handsome present with the greatest pleasure and pride. The Chairman testified to his long acquaintance with and close attachment to Mr. Gray, and remarked upon the qualities which made him worthy of their esteem and felicitations. The company then drank to the health, wealth, prosperity, and happiness of Mr. Gray and his bride. The conviviality of the gathering found expression in song and recitation, to which Messrs. McLeod, Morrison, Polley, Scott and Gray ably contributed.

INSURANCE. The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

4 p.m., October 3rd.

Cyclone or typhoon Pacific Ocean about half-way between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, inclining northward.

TYPHOON WARNING.

INSURANCE. The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

4 p.m., October 3rd.

Cyclone or typhoon Pacific Ocean about half-way between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, inclining northward.



# IS THE END OF THE STRIKE IN SIGHT:

## SITUATION STILL GRAVE:

### PREMIER WILL NOT NEGOTIATE UNTIL WORK IS RESUMED:

#### TRANSPORT WORKERS MAY BRING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON STRIKERS.

#### PROGRESS OF GENERAL DENIKIN AND ADMIRAL KOLITCHAK.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### LABOUR 'CRISIS' AT HOME THE END IN SIGHT?

London, October 2nd.

An official statement from Downing Street recapitulates the proceedings of last night, and states that the position remained as stated in the Premier's answer to the Transport Workers' deputation, namely, that in the opinion of the Government it is quite impracticable to continue negotiations until work has been resumed.

It states that the Premier has received a telegram from an important railway centre that the men there have pledged themselves to return to work tomorrow if the wages will not be reduced before the end of March.

The Premier replied giving an assurance that that effect and pointing out that this promise is already indicated in the Government offer to the Railway Executive.

#### DOOR STILL OPEN FOR DISCUSSION.

London, October 2nd.

Though yesterday, which was the most fateful day since the beginning of the strike, ended inconclusively, the fact that the door is still open for discussion is regarded as very encouraging.

It was feared from the utterances of the leaders that the Transport Workers' Federation would call an immediate sympathetic strike, hence there was surprise and gratification when the conference at Caxton Hall assumed the role of mediator, and secured a resumption of the conversations between the Premier and the railwaymen.

The difficulty now is to find a formula which will enable the formal negotiations so abruptly broken off last week to be resumed, and it is believed that the conference of the Executives of the Railwaymen and Transport Workers this forenoon will be devoted to this task. The leaders of the railwaymen still maintain that it is impossible to secure a general return of men prior to negotiation, unless they can offer them an assurance of equitable wages and treatment as compared with locomotive men, but even their apologists in the Press, recognise that a resumption is essential to the success of the negotiations.

The position today is still critical, but the new spirit of statesmanship manifested at Caxton Hall yesterday is regarded as a good augury. It is possible that a settlement may be effected on the lines that a Tribunal or Commission be immediately appointed to examine the whole war wage question, taking the case of the railwaymen first.

One Labour correspondent says that the Premier received the Transport Workers' deputation yesterday afternoon, presumably in order to disprove the allegation that he had been browbeaten by some of his Cabinet colleagues. The spokesmen of the deputation somewhat vigorously demanded the re-opening of negotiations with the railwaymen, but after a frank and lively discussion, they received the Premier's insistence on the resumption of work without any sign of disappointment or surprise, and left an impression at Downing Street that they would exert all their influence with the Railwaymen's Executive in the direction of a complete acceptance of the Premier's terms.

#### NEGOTIATIONS REACH A DEAD-LOCK.

London, October 2nd.

The Conference between Mr. Lloyd George and a deputation of Transport Workers' and allied Unions was resumed at Downing Street this morning. No decision has yet been reached. Mr. Williams, the Secretary of the Transport Workers, in reply to the question whether the deputation was returning to Downing Street, said:—"We may."

It is reported that the negotiations have reached a deadlock owing to the Government's insistence that the men should return to duty before further negotiations take place.

The Government has issued instructions that the week's wages due to railwaymen shall not be paid, as the men left work without notice.

#### NOT STRIKING FOR STRIKES SAKE.

London, October 2nd.

The Transport Workers' deputation conferred with the Railwaymen's Executive this morning and discussed the situation arising out of the re-opening of negotiations.

Mr. Thomas made a statement to the effect that he hoped that negotiations between the Railwaymen and the Government would be resumed.

He declared that they were not striking for strike's sake, and did not intend to prolong the dispute an hour more than could be avoided.

#### ANOTHER MEETING WITH THE PREMIER.

London, October 2nd.

Mr. Hudson, the Assistant Railwaymen's Secretary, interviewed after the conference, said that the Executive would meet at eleven to-day to discuss the position. He added:—"We may meet the Premier again."

Another railway leader said that the men would resume when a settlement was reached.

#### SOME PROGRESS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, October 2nd.

It is officially announced that the conference will resume to-day.

Mr. J. H. Thomas and his colleagues, leaving Downing Street, appeared to be evidently suffering from strain. It is believed that the pourparlers have resulted in some progress, encouraging the hope of a settlement to-day.

#### MR. THOMAS AT THE CONFERENCE.

London, October 2nd.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in his statement before the conference, said:—"Having come together it is the duty of both sides to see that we do not break away again until we have reached a settlement. That is the spirit in which we are here."

Asked whether the strike notices had been withdrawn, and the men were resuming, Mr. Thomas replied:—"Please don't ask anything more."

#### NO DECISION BY THE TRANSPORT WORKERS.

London, October 2nd.

The Transport Workers' deputation, after seeing Mr. Lloyd George, visited the Railwaymen's Headquarters at 8.40 p.m. to-day, accompanied by the Executives of the Railwaymen and Locomotive Engineers.

The conference was adjourned at 12.30 a.m. till to-day. No decision has yet been taken.

#### GENERAL OUTLOOK CRITICAL.

London, October 1st.

A meeting of the Executive of the Licensed Vehicle Workers decided to postpone action as regards buses, trams, and taxicabs until the meeting at the Caxton Hall to-day organised by the Executive of the Transport Workers. Besides the Unions constituting the Transport Workers, the meeting will be attended by the Ship-Builders, Boiler Makers, Engineers, Printers, Electricians, Railway Clerks, the Postal Federation and the General Workers' Union.

The general outlook is regarded as critical as it is believed that the purpose of the transport workers is to force a railway settlement by a threat of a sympathetic general strike. Twenty thousand miners are idle in Lothian and Lanarkshire by the railway strike.

#### MORE MEN RETURN TO WORK.

London, October 2nd.

It is officially stated that a fuller train service is running to-day. More men have returned to work.

Emergency road transport is being rapidly supplemented by an extended use of coastwise and river traffic.

The rank of the improved railway services is that one column of milk lorries has already been withdrawn. London's milk supplies are still increasing.

#### THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION ORGANISATION.

London, October 2nd.

As a result of the conference, yesterday between the Government and private traders, enormous strides have been made in organising food distribution throughout the whole country.

All trading corporations dealing in foodstuffs, including a large number of shops, have voluntarily placed their resources at the Government's disposal.

The whole country has been divided into twelve areas, the Local Commissioners of which have been given full powers in dealing with foodstuffs.

Huge Government clearing-houses for food have been established, so that it will be able immediately to make up the shortage in any district. Convoys will be run regularly between clearing-houses and warehouses.

Thus, though the works are closing down and unemployment is increasing, the inhabitants of the big towns, from a food viewpoint, will not be suffering any hardship as the result of the cessation of railway transport.

A curious reversion to the old times is the wholesale driving of cattle and sheep from the grasslands in the Midlands to the populous towns in the North.

There are some 25,000 more bullocks on grass than normally.

Thousands are already being driven in stages of 20 miles daily, resting on the grasslands at night, till they reach their destinations.

#### STRIKE CONDITIONS IN SCOTLAND.

London, October 2nd.

Except in the west of Scotland and in South Wales, the situation in the Provinces is not very bad.

Canal transit is proving very helpful in the Midlands in supplying fuel and raw material to the numerous industries.

Indeed, although many collieries have closed down or partially closed down, there is nothing approaching a general breakdown of industry in the Black Country.

A quarter of a million people in Nottinghamshire are eating coal from the pits without the assistance of the railways.

Blue jackets have re-started the hydraulic power-houses at Cardiff, enabling a fleet of steamers to leave yesterday, mostly for Home ports.

Blue jackets also acted as dock gatesmen. Strikers watched the operations from a distance. Beyond some jeering, no one attempted any action.

The situation in Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham is not yet serious.

The effects of the strike are growingly serious in the west of Scotland, where already 25,000 out of 32,000 steel workers are idle; also 25,000 miners and 2,500 dockers, while all the Clyde capstan-men and crane-men have got notice.

Blue jackets are assisting to handle the coal-trucks at Greenock.

Hitherto, the behaviour of the strikers at Glasgow has been admirable.

The position in the east of Scotland is not serious, though shipping is temporarily tied up at Leith.

The food situation in the Provinces continues excellent.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

London, October 1st.

A MOMENTOUS MEETING. To-day's meeting at the Caxton Hall will be a momentous one, for a statement will be issued by the Executive of the Transport Workers announcing that the meeting declares:—"The economic status of the entire Trade Union movement is involved in the present crisis into which the Union of Railwaymen has been thrust."

Moreover, a statement issued by Mr. J. H. Thomas from the Railwaymen's Headquarters last night declares that the challenge to the whole Trade Union movement made by the Government, and enthusiastically endorsed by the Press is accepted.

Mr. Thomas, however, declares that in spite of this he is limiting the issue to the railwaymen's case, in connection with which he had not closed the door to negotiation.

#### THE PRINCIPLES OF TRADE UNIONISM.

London, October 1st.

A very important meeting of the Transport Workers' Federation on which all eyes are focussed, opened at the Caxton Hall this morning. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Mr. O'Grady, M.P., and Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., were present.

The Chairman, Mr. Gosling, the President of the Federation of Executives, made the announcement that they will stop at nothing to defend the long-established principles of Trade Unionism and the right to defend wages constitutionally secured.

#### A DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER.

London, October 1st.

At the Transport Workers' meeting, which was private, a resolution was passed that the Premier be asked to receive a deputation from the Conference.

Mr. Lloyd George agreed and a deputation is proceeding to Downing Street.

#### THE TRANSPORT CONFERENCE DECISION.

London, October 1st.

The Transport Workers' Conference has issued a statement saying that the meeting discussed the rendering of practical help to the Railwaymen.

Representatives of the following Unions were also present: General Workers; all the Postal Unions; the Amalgamated Society of Engineers; the Iron and Steel Trade Federation; the whole of the Printing Trades Unions and the Railway Clerks' Association and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Conference.

It was decided to ask Mr. Thomas and Mr. Beggan, as representing all grades of Railwaymen, to state the situation. After hearing them, the Conference passed a resolution declaring that the whole of the Delegates were convinced that the strike was purely a Trade Union strike for wages and conditions. After Mr. Thomas and Mr. Beggan withdrew, a resolution requesting an interview with the Premier was carried.

#### PREMIER MEETS TRADE UNIONISTS.

London, October 2nd.

An official statement says that the Prime Minister received a deputation of the Transport Workers' Union, accompanied by representatives of certain other Trade Unions not connected with the present strike.

Replying to Mr. Gosling, who headed the deputation, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"If I am asked to see the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, I shall be ready to meet them and hear what they have to say, but I am sure you will agree that there is nothing to be gained by any ambiguity, more especially as there has already been a good deal of misunderstanding. I want, therefore, to make it quite clear that in the opinion of the Government it will be quite impracticable to continue negotiations until work is resumed."

Mr. Lloyd George continued that apart from other considerations the Ministers who were concerned in the negotiations could not possibly attempt to deal with the questions involved while their whole energy was devoted, as it must necessarily be, to improving means of carrying on the life of the nation.

RAILWAYMEN'S EXECUTIVE CONFERS WITH PREMIER.

London, October 1st.

Mr. Thomas states that the Railwaymen's Executive has accepted the Government's offer to talk things over. The Executive is now conferring with Mr. Lloyd George.

#### GOVERNMENT'S OFFER TO THE RAILWAYMEN.

London, October 1st.

Replying to a request for a clear explanation of the Government's offer to the railwaymen, Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed from Cardiff that in no event, even when the cost of living falls to the pre-war level, will any grade of railwaymen on the average get less than twice the pre-war wages.

In the case of the lowest grade of railwaymen, this represents a minimum wage of 40s. weekly, compared with 18s. to 20s. before the war.

Labour correspondents have previously urged the Government to make clear that the 40s. will be a guaranteed minimum wage.

#### RAILWAY SERVICES CONTINUE TO IMPROVE.

London, October 1st.

An official statement issued from Downing Street says the train services continue to improve. Over 800 trains ran yesterday, exclusive of many local services on the underground and suburban railways, where partial services had been resumed.

More railwaymen have returned to work. On one London line alone, 170 of the traffic staffs have been re-instated during the last twenty-four hours.

Full arrangements have been made whereby substitutes will be found for any busmen who may strike.

The movement of food is going on remarkably well. In twenty-four hours, the Food Ministry cleared 10,000 tons of perishable foodstuffs from Metropolitan stations, without the use of Government lorries.

Normal deliveries by the railway companies are starting. Food, coal and petrol must be strictly economised. In view of the dislocation of traffic this may continue for some time.

#### STRIKE SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

London, October 1st.

Though more trains are running, namely, altogether 600 yesterday, including 240 on the Great Western, and the official arrangements for feeding the community are working without a hitch, the strike situation is as grave as ever.

There is no sign of wavering on the part of the strikers. Only a dribble of men, mostly veterans, have up to the present drifted back to work, but in no way to such an extent as will break the strike.

An encouraging feature, from the viewpoint of the authorities, is the large number of young men volunteering for railway service. In view of permanency, they are being carefully examined. If accepted, they will be trained for regular employment.

This factor will operate to the advantage of the country each day the strike continues, but with the resources of the Unions and the evident loyalty and determination of the members, it is likely that the struggle will be protracted.

Another factor against the strikers is the successful employment of road convoys of motor lorries. An extraordinary number of people, as a result of war training, are conversant with motor mechanism.

In this connection, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, of the Ministry of Munitions, told an interviewer last night that the much coveted motor depot at Slough had proved very useful. The sales of Government motor transport there had stopped immediately it was evident that a strike was inevitable, and with the closest cooperation of the Ministries of Transport and Food, the War Office and the Disposal Board, the accumulation of motors was made available very promptly for moving fish and other perishable goods to the stations, and milk to Hyde Park.

It is now hoped to deliver daily 200 or 300 lorries and motor cycles from Slough. Supply staffs will handle and maintain all road convoys and establish repair workshops in provincial centres.

Furthermore, motor lorries are being brought back from France by the train ferry. One hundred arrived on Monday. Mr. Kellaway anticipated that Slough would deliver 3,000 lorries within three weeks.

The petrol supply is also satisfactory, the Disposal Board having thousands of tons, the sale of which to the public has been stopped.

One editorial commentator sums up the situation as follows:—"The Battle of Verdun was saved by the motor lorry. The Battle of Food will be similarly saved."

The Government has devised a scheme of out-of-work donations for the relief of sufferers from the strike, excluding strikers or those identified with the strikers, varying from 12s. to women to 25s. to men.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, presiding at the first meeting of the Central Profiteering Committee, promised drastic punishment to strike profiteers at the hands of the Tribunals.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

PROGRESS OF DENIKIN AND KOLITCHAK.

London, October 2nd.

The outstanding event of the week in South Russia is General Denikin's rapid advance beyond Kursk, while, at the same time, he continues to progress on most of the rest of his front.

He is only about 240 miles from Moscow, where, it is rumoured, martial law has been proclaimed, owing to the fear of raids.

Admiral Kolitchak also continues to progress.

The Bolsheviks have evacuated Bolsk.

#### TERRIBLE RAINSTORMS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, October 1st.

Continuous rainstorms have caused serious floods, especially in the provinces of Valencia and Murcia.

Railway traffic is interrupted, and rice, maize, and spice crops have been destroyed.

The town of Cartagena is inundated, and the gas and electric supplies have been cut off.

The windows and balconies of the town last night, were crowded with people clamouring for help.

Mounted police, swimming with their horses in the darkness, were obliged to abandon attempts to relieve them, but many were rescued with the aid of ropes.

The cemeteries in the suburbs disgorged their dead. Corpses were conspicuous among the debris floating about in the torrents in the streets.

#### THE COAL PROBLEM.

ENGLAND PURCHASES FROM THE U.S.A.

London, October 2nd.

It is understood that owing to the increasing seriousness of the bunker problem, the British Government has made arrangements to purchase 100,000 tons of coal monthly from the United States.

#### A FIRE IN LONDON.

IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

London, October 2nd.

A fire broke out at midnight in London's new county hall, Westminster, occupied by the Ministry of Food. The south-east wing was considerably damaged.

#### OIL DISCOVERED IN MIDLOTHIAN.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Oil has been discovered during boring operations in Midlothian.

#### GERMANY.

#### DEMOCRATS ENTER THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, October 2nd.

The Democrats have consented to enter the Cabinet.

They will take the Ministries of Justice and Interior, also the new Ministry for the execution of the Economic Conditions of the Peace Treaty, including compensation to Germans abroad and for the mercantile marine.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE ARMY DECREASING IN NUMBERS.

BERLIN, October 1st.

Herr Noske, in the Budget Committee, stated that the Army was at present 400,000 but the numbers were rapidly declining.

#### CONGESTION ON THE CABLES.

LONDON, October 1st.

The increasing volume of commercial traffic over the lines of the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies, due largely since the signing of peace, to reconstruction and resumption of trade relations throughout the world, with late enemy countries, is causing heavy congestion and delay to telegrams.

The companies appeal to the public to refrain from using the cables except for messages of the most urgent importance, and also, in their own interests, to curtail the length of telegrams as much as possible.

#### A SHIPPING DISASTER.

JAPANESE STEAMER'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, October 1st.

Seventy guineas per cent reimbursement is quoted for the *Osaka Maru*, No. 3, which left Singapore for Marseilles on August 2nd and has been ashore off Northern Somaliland since August 14th, unable to secure assistance which was urgently needed.

#### THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

GERMANY DELAYS TO REPLY TO THE ALLIES.

PARIS, October 1st.

Germany has not yet replied to the Allied Note regarding the recall of General von der Goltz and the German troops in the Baltic Provinces.

#### A BALTIC ALLIANCE.

A message from Riga states that a conference between the Baltic States at Dorpat with regard to peace and the formation of an Alliance between the Baltic States has reached a full agreement on the question of joint action.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

RISE CAUSED BY CHINESE BUYING.

London, October 1st.

Chinese buying is responsible for the rise in silver to 64d. With Shanghai exchange still very firm at 6 1/2, no cessation of Far Eastern buying seems anticipated.

It is pointed out that the increased importation of gold into India will somewhat relieve the Government's requirements for silver. A further amount of South African gold was taken yesterday for India.

#### NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

PARIS, October 1st.

The Appeal Court has granted the appeal of M. Quen, against the death sentence, mentioned on September 5th, as the Court Martial majority was only four to three instead of the requisite five to two.

#### OBITUARY.

SIR EDWARD COOK.

LONDON, October 1st.

The death is announced of Sir Edward T. Cook, M.A., K.B.E., the well known journalist.

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### A RUSSO-CHINESE DISPUTE SETTLED.

PEKING, October 2nd.

The Russo-Chinese dispute regarding the rights of Chinese vessels on the Amur River has been settled. The Chinese, cruisers on this river have been blockaded, and the crews have been submitted to hardships owing to lack of food. The Japanese are blamed for instigating the Russians to take this action. The Japanese repudiate the suggestion.

The Russian authorities now recognise the right of Chinese vessels to navigate the Sungari and Amur Rivers, and the right of Chinese cruisers to protect them. A Sino-Russian Commission will draw up regulations for the control of riverine traffic.



**VICTORIA THEATRE**  
**TO-NIGHT & SUNDAY NIGHT**  
 A BIG ATTRACTION TO THE SPORTING PUBLIC.  
**GREAT BOXING MATCH**  
**GEORGES CARPENTIER**  
**DICK SMITH**  
**MADAME and HER GONSON**  
 A farce Comedy in five parts  
 The greatest success of the Palais Royal Theatre, Paris.

## GREEN OLD AGE

Assured by the Occasional Use of  
**Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**



To reach a green old age and enjoy good health can only be obtained by the care of the system. It is from the little irregularities of the system that the common ailments arise, and nature gives many indications of the approach of these complaints which, if treated at once, may be warded off. Growing old, it ought not to mean growing weak and feeble. It does not mean weakness or feebleness for those who eat with a good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food, which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness, it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food. To those in declining years who find that Nature responds less readily to the demands made upon her, and who need a mild yet searching remedy to keep their system in proper working order, there is nothing like **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and "a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blisters, and all Female Ailments."

**DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS**

For Sale by Wholesalers, Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. CUMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Promoters) 27 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

**THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.**

### Food Essentials.

Nearly all over the world, people are grumbling about the increased cost of living, and the ordinary housewife says she is finding it harder, week by week, to make both ends meet.

Good food is essential to health and strength, and we not only pity those who have too little food to eat, but also those who, having food, cannot eat and digest it. In either case, it means weakness and ill-health, but with those who cannot digest their food, it means that they already have that most common and most serious complaint—indigestion. You cannot mistake some of the symptoms; a distaste for food, pains after eating, headaches, bilious attacks, constipation, wind, and a "fagged out" feeling.

The cause of these troubles is a disordered state of the stomach, liver or bowels, and the sure remedy is to take Mother Siegel's Syrup daily, after meals. The curative herbal extracts of which Mother Siegel's is made, will tone up and strengthen the stomach and regulate the action of the liver and bowels. In this way, Mother Siegel's Syrup promotes good digestion, enables you to enjoy food and obtain nourishment from it. This is the source of all bodily strength and vigour. Copy the example of thousands of one-time sufferers from indigestion and take a short course of Mother Siegel's Syrup, which will demonstrate the proof to you that this remedy does really assist a weakened or disordered digestive system.

"Out of gratitude, I feel I must bear testimony to the curative properties of your splendid preparation—Mother Siegel's Syrup. The presence of pains after meals, and an uncomfortable feeling of fullness, bore the truth in upon me that I was attacked by indigestion. In your marvellous medicine, I certainly found just the remedy needed to meet my case. Now the feeling of fear to partake of a meal has given place to a feeling of assurance that I shall find the proper nourishment I need. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this, an entirely unsolicited testimonial." Letter from Albert Edward Porter, "Lapal," Quinton, Birmingham, January 25th, 1919.

### NURSERY OF NUDE CHILDREN NEW SECT SUMMONED AT PLYMOUTH.

A remarkable story was told at Plymouth during the hearing of a summons brought by the Plympton Board of Guardians against two members of a new society which calls itself the Rosmon Dawn. One of the tenets of the society is that children should be brought up together in a nude condition. The defendants were John Arthur Pratt and Muriel Boyle, who keep a nursery or institution where they receive children at Rock House, Egg Buckland. They were summoned for failing to register three of the children who were under seven years of age.

When the education officer visited the premises, he was surprised to find six or seven children of both sexes, from 3 to 15 years of age, stark naked and running about in an open lawn. On a subsequent visit he found seven children in the house. There were three girls, aged 15, 13 and 11. The matter was reported to the Board of Guardians, and the Board felt that the fact that children of tender age should be allowed to congregate in a house like that, stark naked, was a matter which should be exposed.

The Clerk said it might be that the defendants thought they were justified, and that they regarded it as the law of morality and decency, and the Guardians thought they would not be doing their duty if they did not issue this summons. The female defendant wrote him saying she regretted that she had offended against the law, and that the children's fathers had brought them there and looked upon it as his own home. A police sergeant stated that when he visited the house the male defendant stated that he was one of the presidents of the Brotherhood, and that he was responsible for the outdoor work, and Miss Boyle for the indoor work. The names of the children were given, and he was told they belonged to two brothers named Chedwidden, whose addresses were given.

Replying to a question about the children running about in a nude condition, the male defendant said: "Yes, they do. They have their baths in the trough outside, and they run about in the air and sun." The Chedwiddens were members of the Brotherhood.

The defendants admitted that the children were allowed to play about in a nude condition, and said that was a part of their belief. The female defendant said: "Why you see it every day on the beach at the seaside. Why not here in the seclusion of our own ground?"

A police superintendent said the defendants were perfectly frank and open in every respect and that the children were extremely healthy. They were also clean and well fed.

A religious work.

Defendants in a statement to the Bench said they bought the estate of seven acres known as Rock House, and many of their members had already given up all their possessions to put into the estate. The object of the movement was, that they should take orphans and foundlings, irrespective of creed, colour, or caste. The work of founding the Brotherhood had not actually commenced. When it did they would study the "Children's Charter" and see exactly where they were placed.

In regard to the nude state of the children, they said it was part of their belief that the sun's rays should be upon them and that they should bathe every day. They looked upon themselves as the Faithful Brothers and Sisters, and they had only got one home, which was at Rock House. It was quite a religious work.

The Bench expressed the opinion that it was an institution and that what had been done was quite straightforward in every way. They would only make a small fine of 5s. in each case. It was, however, absolutely necessary that the children should be registered.

**WOMEN LIVES 21 YEARS WITHOUT ANY STOMACH.**

One of the most remarkable cases in the history of medical science, which has baffled the leading physicians and surgeons of the world, has recently come to light in the death of Mrs. Laura Maggini, prominent member of the Italian colony of San Francisco.

In 1888 Dr. Charles B. Brigham, younger brother of Dr. William T. Brigham, director emeritus of the Bishop Museum, operated on Mrs. Maggini removing her entire stomach. At the time it was believed that she could not live, but she soon rallied and during the twenty-one years since the operation has been in better health than she had enjoyed for years.

Dr. Charles B. Brigham was well-known in medical circles. He served in the Franco-Prussian war and received crosses of honour from William I., grandfather of the ex-Kaiser; President Thiers, of France, and was honoured many times in the United States.

## "LA MINERVA" CIGARS.

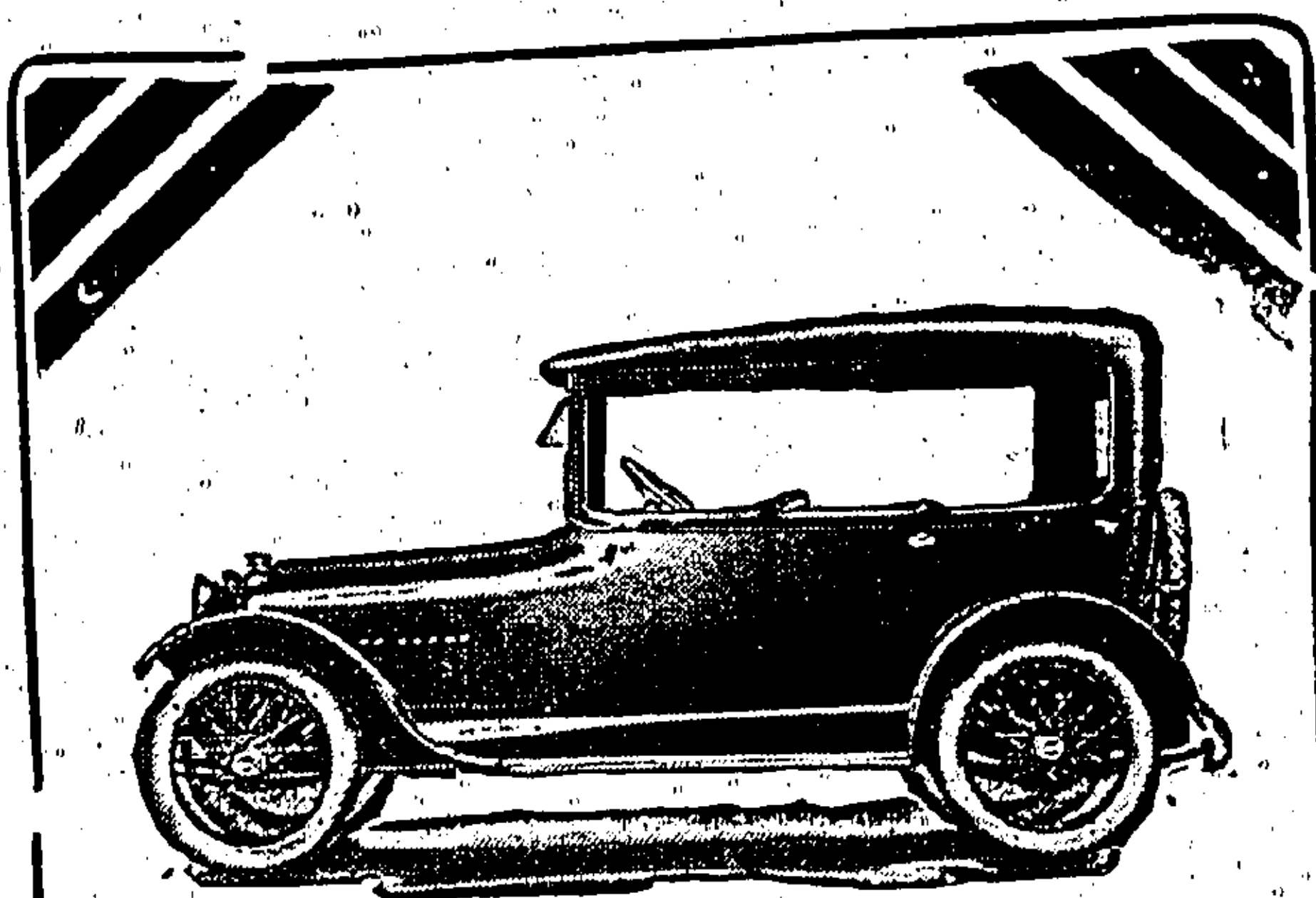
have that purity and fragrance that appeal of all smokers.

Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the Manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these Cigars are so popular.

Some of the shapes kept in stock:

Monte Carlo, Fancy Tales, Ministros, Monarcas, Imperiales, Perfectos, Estrellas, Reina Maria, Especiales.

AT **LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**



## CHALMERS

**A Hot Spot Chalmers Holds Every Drop of Gas to Account**

It takes gas to move weight. And in a car like the Hot Spot Chalmers, which is 300 pounds above the "light-weight" class and 300 pounds under the "heavy-weight" class, gas has more than passing attention.

The trick is to move this weight at the minimum effort. Therefore, the Hot Spot and Ram's-horn play a great part in the Chalmers.

Hot Spot holds every drop of gas to account. It "cracks up" into a "dry vapor powder" the raw gas just as the gas enters the Ram's-horn and the latter dispatches the "pulverized" fuel to the cylinders with lightning-like rapidity.

The result is that when the spark plugs "touch it off" every drop (finer by far than the naked eye can detect) turns itself into power de luxe.

There's little waste—well nigh none. And remember that this Hot Spot engine of the Chalmers is the most modern automobile engine of the day.

It has made Chalmers one of the few great cars of the world.

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### "ASAHI BEER"



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**MITSU BUESAN KAISHA**



**Make YOUR HAIR beautiful**

When intended your hair to be beautiful, when the natural oil which grows in the scalp is kept in its natural state, it will grow thick and healthy. It will not fall out, and it will not become thin. It will grow naturally full and soft. If you use Rowland's Macassar Oil, you will find it makes it beautiful, you must rub into the scalp.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**

which flows quickly to the roots and affords the nourishment essential to the growth of luxuriant hair. Prepared in a golden tint for fair hair.

Sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, or Rowland's, 1, Hatton Garden, London. Great care must be taken to get Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid cheap, spurious imitations.

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 2 Point and 4 Point  
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## NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY.

### "DIRECT ACTION" DENOUNCED

At the second annual conference of the National Socialist Party, which was opened at Northampton on August 18th, Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., the provisional chairman, said the war had carried them right into a period of social revolution—any change, a period of acute political and economic crisis. The dominant need in the present situation was the development of good, disciplined, and organised democracy, capable not only of resisting and overcoming forces of conservative profiteering reaction, but also of pushing forward a definite social democratic policy of real industrial reconstruction. The universal feeling of uncertainty and unrest in industry, the failure of the Government to deal effectively with the profiteers, the gigantic trusts, the syndicates, and the monopolies, and the extent to which anarchic disorder could interfere with the life of the community all testified to this. They were all symptoms of a disease for which there was no cure other than the collective social organisation of industry and wealth production for the good of all. The machinery and general conditions for the production of wealth on a social instead of on a private profit-mongering basis were well established. Social distribution of wealth through the public ownership of the means of life was to day a practical possibility, not a mere Utopian ideal. But the Government of today continued to drift, and its policy of drift was only interrupted by occasional spurts of aimless and futile endeavour to patch up and repair a bankrupt system in the interest of the profiteering class. This policy of drift, at a time when the public purse, as well as the pockets of private citizens, was being picked by profiteers and parasites in the most shameful way, was very largely responsible for the present unrest, and anarchic disorder in the ranks of the organised workers.

Parliamentary machine, and our political institutions generally, manifested as they were to-day, the representatives of dead party forms, and by those who would fight every inch of the way to preserve the power of class privilege and private vested interests, were deeply distrustful by many. The Government was therefore directly responsible for the failure of the party to find remedies for political and social evils by unconstitutional means. Those social democrats, they deeply deplored, but the Government had not merely been guilty of acts of omission. The wholesale abandonment of our national industries, created during the war as the only means of ensuring victory against the Prussian enemy, could not be too strongly condemned. They could easily and profitably be converted into peace-time agencies for the production of national wealth.

Future of "DIRECT ACTION." To every form of anarchism, whether it were called by its real name, or disguised as "Bolshevism" or "direct action," they as Socialists were resolutely opposed. (Cheers.) Anarchist "direct action" inevitably ended in failure, and invariably led to reaction. A section of workers might appear to succeed in establishing better conditions for themselves by "direct action," but sooner or later they left the power of monopoly untouched, with absolutely no permanent advantage to the workers as a whole, or to the community. The right to strike, must never be given up. It was the workers' only assurance to the threat of the lock-out. But it was a blunt weapon. It was not a constructive force, and its value should not be exaggerated. The workers must realise that national, social, and co-operative industry provided the only possible basis of permanent advantage. He gladly acknowledged the good work of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, but nationalisation of coal mines or of any other industry, however desirable, was not the course, and end in itself. Men did not live by coal alone. The time had come, when trade unionists should make common cause in forming one solid political force to lead the people out of competitive wage slavery and sectional effort into an organised co-operative system of national industry. Alluding to international affairs, Mr. Thorne said the best guarantee against war was the growth of common interests and the development of fraternal understanding between the democratic peoples. The delegates would unite with him in the hope that the forces of democracy in Russia would soon be able to establish the representative constitutional authority outraged by the Bolsheviks. It was regrettable that certain persons whose past connection with the socialist and Labour movement might have taught them better had been openly approving Bolshevik methods.

The report of the executive committee included a memorandum on the League of Nations, which stated that the democratic nations must form its basis if the League were to secure the purpose for which it was called into existence. The party had all through looked to an alliance of the democracies of Britain, France, and the United States as the most promising beginning of a real league. It therefore regarded the proposed treaty between Great Britain and the United States as a decided step towards that alliance.

Mr. Hyndman said he was in favour of the organisation of production of wealth for the use of the entire population. He considered we were already bankrupt and in a worse position than Germany, France, or even Russia. A new policy must be initiated by making the parasites keep themselves. Mr. Brownlie, chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, expressed the view that an unwise use of the strike weapon at the present time would split up the trade union movement. The demand of the miners, however right in their own view, might react on every other industry. Neither the miners nor transport workers had any right to hold up the country by the throat and wring concessions any more than had the capitalists.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## EMPIRE WAR DEBTS.

### AUSTRALIAN PLAN FOR JOINT ADMINISTRATION.

Some months ago the Hon. W. Watt, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, forwarded a scheme for the administration, conversion, and extinction of the war debts of the British Empire to his colleagues in England for submission to the British Government.

Details of the proposals have been published in the Commonwealth. The debt to be dealt with are estimated to amount to approximately £7,350,000,000 distributed as follows:—

State	Total war debt	per head of population
United Kingdom	£6,500,000,000	£141
Canada	200,000,000	37
Australia	300,000,000	50
New Zealand	60,000,000	50
South Africa	30,000,000	50
India and Ceylon	10,000,000	50

The memorandum issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth points out that during the war all members of the British family pooled their strength, and therefore a scheme for joint management and liquidation of the debts is a natural development. It is the Federal Government's opinion that the debts should be vested in a managed, and ultimately discharged by a continuous expert Commission representative of the interests of the whole Empire, and that the debts as they mature be converted into a common War Loan Stock, the Commission to have liberty to convert before maturity, fix rate of interest, and all other conditions. The Commission to be paid by each Government a fixed annuity, equal to the yearly amount payable by such Government as at December 31st, 1919, for interest on war debts, expenses of paying that interest, and sinking fund or contributions towards redemption. The Commission to have power also to call up any further sum in the event of the fixed annuity being insufficient to maintain a sinking fund at the rate of at least one-quarter of 1 per cent. per annum in respect to the debts of any Government. Each Government to be liable for its own debts and sinking funds.

The time for liquidation of the debts cannot be accurately indicated, but the scheme is put forward on the assumption that interest rates on the common stock (the converted debts) will be lower and the savings thus effected on being paid into the sinking funds would enable every debt to be completely discharged in 50 years, or even less. It is proposed that the Debts Commission should raise conversion loans wherever it thinks fit. Income tax on interest to be payable, by the holder of war debt securities, and by the Commission, only to the country in which the holder is domiciled. It is not proposed that any country should be limited in respect to any future finance for domestic or other matters, and Parliament would retain unfettered action as to taxation, rates, and other matters. The Commission, however, it is evident that the conversion would eliminate competition in the market. Costs of conversion, including cost of acceptance of subscriptions below par, would be provided out of capital, and not from the annuity paid to the Commission.

#### WHAT BOLSHIEVISM MEANS.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman moved a resolution, heartily supporting the recommendations of the Coal Commission in favour of the nationalisation and socialisation of coal mines, and warning the coal-owners and capitalists that their anti-patriotic agitation against the resumption by the people of their own national property might justly deprive the exploiting minority of any compensation whatever.

Mr. C. J. Scott (Northampton) moved to delete all words after "coal mines." He thought they could not plunge into poverty people who were exercising their constitutional right, and he disagreed with a policy of "No compensation." It might be applied all round, lead to civil war, which would be the greatest possible calamity to the people at large.

Mr. Hyndman replied that he did not hold strongly to the closing words in the resolution, but these people should be told that in their own interests it would be well that they should not take up the attitude of "Take it or leave it."

On a division the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution adopted with one dissentient.

Mr. H. W. Lee addressed the conference on "The dictatorship of the Proletariat." He described it as a ridiculous phrase and an absurdity in itself. Where wage-earners formed the majority the Socialist Commonwealth was the next step, and not some Utopian state of society which could be imposed by a minority.

In a resolution on "Democracy versus Dictatorship," the executive asked the conference to declare, "That the National Socialist Party is opposed to all dictatorships, whether organised by a church, a king, an aristocracy, an oligarchy, a plutocracy, or by usurpers such as Lenin and Trotsky, who with most of their closest associates, do not belong to the working-class, though they pretend that they have established a dictatorship of the proletariat."

Mr. Hyndman, moving the resolution, said he had been intimately acquainted with three generations of Russian revolutionists. Kropotkin and others who had worked for the overthrow of Tsarism were opposed to Bolshevism in its earlier and later manifestations. It was not the Bolsheviks who made the revolution of 1917. They were not there. One of the greatest blunders was not to recognise that those men were the agents of democracy when they landed in Russia. Those who had attempted to enforce a new form of society by bloodshed of the most terrible description had proved themselves not only morally wrong, but intellectually incapable. Lenin and Trotsky failed in both tests.

Mr. A. E. Headingley (London), in seconding the resolution, said support of Bolshevism meant support of German militarism and of international capitalism. He invited the conference to repudiate that which was a disgrace to and a contradiction of socialist doctrines. The motion was carried.

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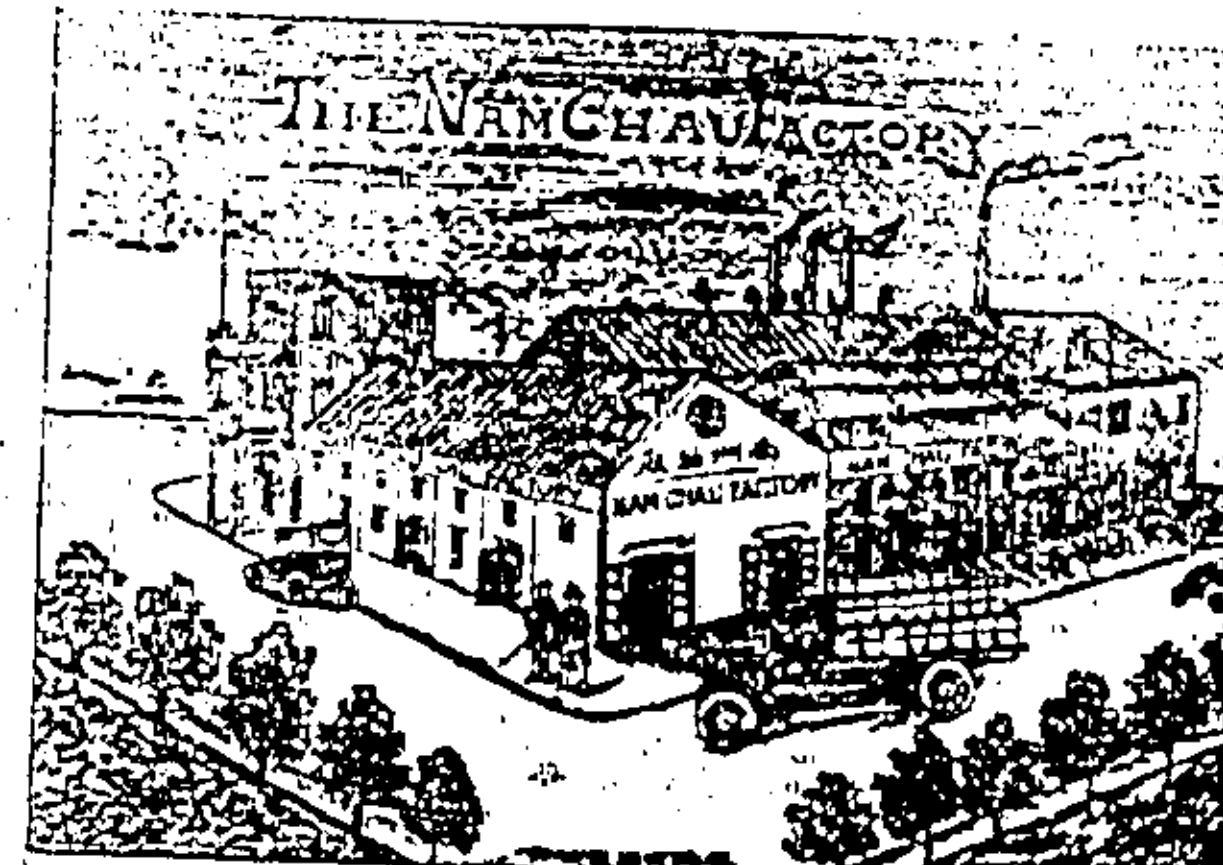
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SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Oct.	Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANGKOW"	On 8th Oct.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 9th Oct.	Noon.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HOIPOONG	"KAIFONG"	On 10th Oct.	10 A.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO, N'CHOW and T'AI	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Oct.	3 P.M.

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"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	14th Oct., at Noon.

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
PRINZESSEN	31st October	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR—

**BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.**

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	6th Oct. Noon.	25th Oct.
DUNERA	13th Nov.	29th Nov.

FOR

**CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.**

SS	Leaves Hongkong (about)	Due Calcutta about
THONGWA	4th Oct. 1 P.M.	25th Oct.

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

SS	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
GREGORY APCAR	17th Oct.	26th Oct. (Kobe)
DUNERA	24th Oct.	28th Oct. (Shanghai)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov.

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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU (calling Malacca)	Saturday,	4th Oct., at Noon.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	Friday,	17th Oct., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Wednesday,	22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday,	19th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU	Tuesday,	21st October.
TENSHIN MARU	End of October.	

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU	Saturday,	4th October.
KANAGAWA MARU	End of October.	

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU	Saturday,	18th Oct., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Saturday,	22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKITA MARU	Thursday,	9th October.
NAGATO MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Saturday,	11th October.
TAMBA MARU	Saturday,	19th Oct., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Thursday, 8th October.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of October.

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KORRA MARU	30,000	Nov. 25th
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 6th
TENYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18

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"ALPS MARU"	End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN, and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU"	Middle of November.
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BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SIAM MARU	Saturday, 4th October.
"NANKING MARU"	Friday, 10th October.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU"	Beginning October
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU"	Wednesday, 15th October.
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JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday, 9th Oct., at 9 a.m.
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For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU"	Sunday, 5th Oct., at Noon.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

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"NANKING"	"CHINA"	"NILE"
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